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are frequent. The Coleoptera are said to include over eleven thousand species; a statement that is true, but surely an unhappy way of recording that more than eleven thousand beetles are credited to America, north of Mexico; the larvæ of some snout beetles have jointed legs; the firefly, with luminous thoracic spots, is incorrectly placed in the Lampyridæ; the Hercules beetle is not the largest true insect; more than one Termite is found in North America, and the northern range of the species credited to that region is far beyond Massachusetts; all tropical Phasmidæ do not have wings that look like leaves.

The repetitious character of the text is especially tiresome, and the list of books for reference wholly inadequate.

Finally, the illustrations are very evenly bad; it would take much search to find a more atrocious series. Figs. 89 and 92 are transposed.

S. H.

Sheep Tick.—The gross anatomy and histology of the female genital tract of *Melophagus ovinus* are described in detail by Pratt (*Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool.*, Vol. LXVI, pp. 16-42, Pls. II, III), completing and extending the work of Leuckart (1858). Each ovary consists of two ovarioles, possessing two follicles apiece, and both ovaries and ovarioles alternate in the production of the ova. From the germarium are produced follicular, nutritive, and egg cells; while the ovarioles are similar to those of *Musca*, and the peritoneal covering of the ovary is peculiar only in its thickness and extent. The fused proximal portions of the oviducts form a median vessel serving as a receptaculum seminis and lying in the virginal female in a plane perpendicular to that of the uterus, later at an acute angle to it. The ducts of the two pairs of milk glands, which provide nourishment for the larva during intrauterine development, open by a single opening into the uterus; the anterior of the two pairs is more or less rudimentary. The structure of the vagina is such as to permit of extreme distention at the time that the fully developed larva is extruded.

R. H. WOLCOTT.

Nauplius Stage of Penæus.—Although F. Müller announced as early as 1863 that *Penæus* emerged from the egg in its nauplius stage, this statement remained unconfirmed, notwithstanding the fact that *Penæus* has been studied by several investigators, till the past year when Kishinouye¹ rediscovered this stage in material collected on the Japanese coast.

¹ Kishinouye, K. On the Nauplius Stage of *Penæus*. *Zool. Anz.*, Bd. xxiii, pp. 73, 74, 3 Figs., 1900.